

The Times-Dispatch

Business Office: 110 E. Main Street
 Advertising Office: 110 E. Main Street
 Telephone: 100 N. E. Main Street
 Lynchburg Bureau: 110 E. Main Street
 By Mail: One Six Three One
 POSTAGE PAID: Year, \$10.00; Mo., \$1.00
 Daily without Sunday: \$10.00; Mo., \$1.00
 Sunday edition only: \$10.00; Mo., \$1.00
 Weekly (Wednesday): \$10.00; Mo., \$1.00

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg—

One Week
 Daily with Sunday: 10 cents
 Daily without Sunday: 5 cents
 Sunday only: 5 cents

Entered January 27, 1902, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1910.

DRIVE TO THE RIGHT.

Alderman T. H. Ellett deserves credit for the amendment of the City Ordinance providing a sane method for the control of traffic in the streets. Under the provisions of this Ordinance, which was approved July 15, instant:

"The driver of every vehicle, whether propelled by muscular power, or otherwise, meeting another vehicle in a street or public alley shall drive to the right hand so that each may pass the other without interference, and any such vehicle overtaking another vehicle shall pass to the left of the vehicle overtaken, and in order that all vehicles on each side of the street shall be headed in the same direction, as far as practicable, all drivers are required to turn, if necessary when stopping at the sidewalk, so that the sidewalk will be on the right of the driver when the stop is made, and no vehicle shall stop or be left in front of the entrance to an office building, theatre, hotel, department store or other entrances to places of congestion, for a longer time than is sufficient to deliver the occupants or goods intended for such building, and the driver in charge of such vehicle shall move up promptly to permit others to arrive for like purposes. In no instance shall the driver of a vehicle stop the same in the middle of a street or public alley, or on an intersecting street, or alley, or upon any granite crossing, but he shall always stop the same as near to the sidewalk as he can without being on it. Any driver violating this section, as well as the owner of the vehicle, when such violation is done with the consent of the owner, shall for each offence be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offence, recoverable before the Police Justice of the City of Richmond."

This Ordinance is now in force. Mr. Ellett has had five thousand copies of it printed at his own expense for distribution, and the police authorities have received instructions to see that the law is obeyed. The Ordinance is well drawn and does not go far enough, but it is good enough as far as it goes. It would have been better and simpler, in our opinion, if the regulation of the traffic in the streets had been placed absolutely under the control of the police authorities. It cannot be controlled in any other way, but it could be controlled and would be controlled by the police authorities if they were given power to do it.

The rule requiring all vehicles to drive to the right is a good rule in foreign countries, the rule is to drive to the left. That would be a better rule, but it would be harder to learn in this great country, where we have always gone to the right, than the rule which is laid down in the Ellett Ordinance. It will be noted that the Ordinance applies to the drivers of automobiles as well as to the drivers of carriages, wagons and drays, and to riders of bicycles and motorcycles, and all the rest of the many vehicles with which this town is crowded.

When the new Council begins its work it should amend the Ellett Ordinance by conferring upon the police authorities the power they must have if any traffic regulations are to be wholly effective.

INDIGNANT MR. PEARSON.

Richmond Pearson lives at Asheville, North Carolina. He was Congressman from that District once, and was United States Minister to Persia and Greece by appointment of President Roosevelt. Just now he has nothing special to do, and so at their late convention the Republicans of Buncombe County nominated him for the State Senate. That was coming down a buttonhole or two, and Mr. Pearson declined to run. In a letter to the political authorities he has expressed himself in the following terms:

"I cannot run or stand or sit for the office in question, for the plain reason that I cannot endorse or defend or justify or explain or extenuate or understand the persistent and obstinate insults which the actual head of the party has heaped upon the twelve hundred thousand white Republicans of the Southern States who honored him by their confidence and their suffrages at the late election."

We do not blame Mr. Pearson for taking this position. He is entirely right. Whatever Mr. Taft's neglect of him and of the eleven hundred thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine other Republicans in the South who were foolish enough to vote for him, we do not know, nor can we understand how a seat in the North Carolina State Senate would affect the attitude of aloofness towards the "head of the party." Is not there some way by which Pearson can be amicably adjusted? Could not he be sent to the New Hebrides, or to Aden, or to Madagascar, all positions which are held in reserve for persons of doubtful loyalty to Mr. Taft? Something ought to be done for Pearson. It could hardly be expected that after representing this great country at the Persian Court he should care to wind up in the North Carolina Senate. That would, indeed, be growing "fine by degrees, and beautifully less." But Mr. Pearson surely owes something to the Re-

publicans of Buncombe County, however much he may be out of sorts with the head of the party. It is hoped, therefore, that he will reconsider his impetuous action and consent to serve his fellow-citizens in the Senate; for, as the great New England poet, James Russell Lowell, has expressed it, a seat in the North Carolina Senate would be:

"A darn sight better business Than loafing round the throne."

SUNRISE FOR COTTON GROWERS.

Several days ago it was reported that the buyers of cotton in foreign countries would not do business any longer on the bill of lading plan, and that great difficulty would be found in marketing the crop unless some provision could be made for financing it. Yesterday a conference was held at the home of John Hays Hammond in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and a plan was discussed which will make the cotton growers of the South independent of the foreign buyers, and assure them ample means for placing their staple on the market under conditions which will give them a chance to sell when the price suits them, and not when the profits will all go against them. It is believed that economies can be practiced in marketing the crop that will save the farmers not less than \$50,000,000 annually.

The Hammond plan is to establish cotton warehouses in all parts of the cotton-growing districts, as well as in the manufacturing centres, so that, instead of selling it from hand to mouth, as has been the practice heretofore, it will be marketed through the entire year, when desirable. The idea is not a new one. It has been worked out successfully in a limited way in many parts of the country, and to the advantage of the growers, and has proved its effectiveness. Backed by abundant capital and organized on a purely business basis, the plan, operated on a comprehensive scale, would deliver the cotton growers from the manipulators of the market and save millions of dollars to the farmers of the South. The plan is a good one, if it shall be worked out in the right way, for the benefit of the producers and not for the enrichment of the speculators. The development of the project will be watched with the greatest interest in the South and in all the marts of trade.

PUTTING IT UP TO PINCHOT.

There is talk now of nominating Gifford Pinchot for Governor of New York on the Republican ticket. Dr. Lindsay, former Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico, had a talk with the Colonel yesterday about it, and is said to have come out from the presence with his face fairly shining, as if he had fixed the thing as he wished. The Colonel, however, declined to say publicly what he would do about it; but is reported to have not been displeased by the suggestion. These days he is not displeased about anything that happens and is all smiles; even when Beveridge comes around.

It is said that Pinchot has maintained his residence in New York and that he is eligible, besides having a sufficient fortune of his own to keep up the establishment at Albany in good style. Incidentally, it is supposed that he would be able to do something handsome for the "workers," and although he is not just exactly a "Progressive" in everything, he is at the head of the class when it comes to conserving things, and especially the forest resources and coal areas of the country. It is worth noting, in passing, that old Taft, with Ballinger's assistance, has saved more coal lands and water powers and forest country, according to law, in the last six days, than Pinchot saved in all his well advertised career.

This is only by the way, however; the special feature of yesterday's conference is that Pinchot will be selected for the sacrifice, and we do not know any one who could be better spared. One of the arguments in his favor is that he could work for conservation through the "House of Governors," which is a sort of third house without any authority from anybody to do anything in particular, and that ought to suit Pinchot. We do not think there is any one the Democrats would find it easier to defeat, and for this reason we are for Pinchot, first, last and all the time.

A COLLEGE WITH "TEACHERS."

Portland, Oregon, is to have a college. It will be called Reed College, in honor of Mrs. Amanda Reed, who died four years ago, leaving \$3,000,000 as endowment for a non-sectarian institution. William Trufant Foster has been selected to be president of the college by the trustees under the will, and he will have a free hand in planning buildings, choosing professors, arranging courses of study and mapping out a general policy for the control of the school. Professor Foster is a Harvard man, has taught at Bowdoin for the last five years, and appears to know what he is doing. It must be said, however, that he has some strange ideas, as he insists that "the sort of men I am looking for must be men, first of all; second, they must be teachers." We could understand why he should want to engage men, but why he should insist that these men must be teachers is surprising, in view of the selection of so many men in other long-established colleges who are not teachers. Not only does Dr. Foster insist upon teachers, but he announces that he will assign the "best men to the freshman class," and that there shall be "no underpaid instructors on probation teaching the first-year men." He says that this "will be a departure," and adds that "it is bad educational policy to assign any but the very strongest in their respective departments to take charge of the freshmen."

If Dr. Foster will only stick to the plan it will not be long before Reed

College will become a true educational Mecca for the whole of the Pacific country. A college that will give especial care to the grounding of its students in the fundamentals of liberal learning is the college that must make its way to the front. The country has universities, or what are called universities, in abundance, and what it needs most of all now in the development of its educational life and spirit is high schools and colleges. The rudiments well taken care of, the higher education will follow.

AFTER THE TRADESMEN WHO STEAL.

"Ye shall not steal, neither deal falsely, neither lie one to another. Neither shall thou defraud thy neighbor, neither rob him." "Just balances, just weights, a just ephah, and a just hin, shall ye have." That was the law a very long time ago when a false balance was abominated to the Lord; but, of course, in the development of our higher civilization, we have outgrown it, it being held now in some quarters that it is perfectly legitimate to cheat so long as the persons cheated do not find it out. The Commissioner of Weights and Measures in New York has been making himself quite unpopular with a certain class of tradesmen in that town by requiring them to give full measure.

According to the New York World, vigorous protest has been made against this interference on the ground that it is a "trade custom" to use short barrels; would cause "great inconvenience" to throw away old barrels and get new ones; would cause potato-growers to stop shipping potatoes to New York; would interfere with trade at this the busiest season of the year, and, by forcing the seller to give full weight to the buyer, would interfere with Interstate Commerce. There is something almost admirable in the effort of the people who plead their rascality as a defence for their rascality. They have been stealing for years, and now that they have been caught at it and confess it, they insist that they shall be permitted to keep it up until they have worked up all their stock of stealing machinery. The World indulges in this very severe sarcasm:

"Some day shrewd counsel for an enterprising burglar will plead that to discourage burglary would be very unwise, because, first, burglary has become an established institution and many innocent citizens employed as policemen, prosecuting officers and judges, not to mention those engaged in the business of burglary insurance, would be thrown out of employment if it did not exist; second, as burglary has become established it would be unfair to enforce the law too strictly—some delay should be accorded to the second-story man who has served a long apprenticeship to his trade and has invested considerable capital in Jimmies and other tools; third, it is often necessary for the burglar to travel from State to State—here is an interference with interstate commerce; fourth, civilization breeds mobocracy—the burglar, being a man of nerve and shrewd, should be encouraged; fifth, statutes against burglary are paternal legislation pure and simple, thus transgressing the elementary principle that individualism should be fostered; sixth, every man has a right to make a living."

Why not? If a commission merchant who steals should be excused because he is overstocked with short barrels and light weights, and not only excused, but authorized to go on with his stealing, why should not a burglar be justified in prosecuting his business of cracking safes and forcing doors and climbing porches because he has laid in a supply of Jimmies and combinations of one sort and another that will enable him to make a living? Our sympathies are with the burglars rather than with the higher class thieves who have been robbing the poor all these years with their "trade customs."

WASHINGTON'S COLORED COLLECTOR.

"A. E." writes to the New York Sun that the uproar the Washington papers are making over the appointment of a negro as collector of the port of Georgetown might lead incautious persons to believe that the office is really worth having, but "the truth is," says this well-informed correspondent, "the custom-house at Washington is a forlorn little Sleepy Hollow, with nothing in particular to do, dispensing hardly more patronage than a third-rate beer saloon, and involving emoluments that will just about enable the incumbent to maintain an electric runabout of the bargain counter, slaughter sale variety; but the Washingtonians are howling about home rule and reproaching President Taft with doing it." We believe he is one of the "Descendants" of the alleged Mecklenburg Declaration; but he is not in the same class with Major Stedman, and will have to stay at home next time, along with McNinch.

TURNED DOWN IN IOWA.

Iowa has now turned against Mr. Bryan. At the State Democratic Convention the other day there was a fight on the question of local option. The high-license wing of the party, which holds that the municipality is the proper unit, achieved a sweeping victory, the vote standing 981 for high license, managed by the municipality, to 178 for local option.

The Bryan plan was offered by James B. Weaver, and James B. Weaver, it will be remembered, was the Populist candidate for President some years ago.

"It is the Government's cachet, that makes the colored aristocracy of Washington, from the Recorder of Deeds down to the humblest scrub lady in the departments."

FUNDING THE TENNESSEE DEBT.

The Tennessee State debt is to be refunded by the Legislature to be elected in November. This debt amounts to \$12,000,000. It will largely fall due July 1, 1913, and in the opinion of the Nashville American, the Legislature to be elected in 1913 will not be able to give this vital question the consideration its importance demands. The American fears that "in the present disturbed political conditions in the State the incoming Legislature will endeavor to place the responsibility of dealing with this financial problem upon its successor." Probably so, and this is one of the considerations which ought to move the people of Tennessee to vote against the re-election of Governor Patterson and the retention of him and his partisans in power.

People who buy State bonds are naturally very careful about the conditions existing in the States issuing such securities. The fight in Tennessee is not only a fight for the preservation of the present Democratic machine in control of the State, but it is also a fight for an independent Judiciary. Governor Patterson made this issue. He insists, not in so many words, but in effect, that the Judiciary shall be under the control of the Executive; and the people of that State will vote for him and for his candidates at their peril. It is far more important to the taxpayers of Tennessee to preserve the public credit of that State than to gratify the ambition of Patterson and prolong his evil domination of the affairs of that State.

PAY THE JUDGES MORE.

It is to be regretted that the condition of the finances of the Commonwealth at the last session of the General Assembly did not permit an increase in judicial salaries. The members of the Bar who appeared before the proper committee to urge action in this direction convincingly demonstrated the necessity of more adequate compensation for the State Judiciary, pointing out forcibly that the high cost of living makes it almost imperative that some of the judges, especially those with large families, should re-enter the practice of their profession and retire from the bench. It was conclusively shown that with great difficulty do some members of the Judiciary manage to save anything at all from their salaries.

It is to be earnestly hoped that at the next session of the General Assembly, the finances of the State will be in such condition as to allow a general increase in the compensation of the judges. The bench of the State is a strong one, maintaining the high traditions bequeathed by a long line of distinguished judges of the past; but if present conditions continue, many vacancies on the bench will be created, and mediocre men will fill them. Such a consummation is devoutly not to be wished, for the State owes it to the people to see that the Judiciary shall consist of the best men who can be secured.

The proper maintenance of its Judiciary by the Commonwealth is just as important as the support and maintenance of the many other agencies of the State Government.

THE LAST OF TAFT'S GREENSBORO PARTY.

In the opinion of the Baltimore Evening Sun, Charles Manly Stedman "stands a very good chance of going to the halls of Congress" from the Fifth North Carolina District. He will make the race against John Motley Morehead, "the present incumbent and a Republican profligate by Democratic treachery." That, at least, is the description given of Morehead by the Baltimore paper, and without stopping to inquire how he could be an incumbent at all if he were not a present incumbent (doubtless the Evening Sun would say "surrounding circumstances"), we would ask if Morehead is really not the first and the last of the vigorous white Republican party launched by Mr. Taft down at Greensboro about two years ago, at which so many faint-hearted souls actually got scared? Barring his present politics, Morehead is a very good fellow. We believe he is one of the "Descendants" of the alleged Mecklenburg Declaration; but he is not in the same class with Major Stedman, and will have to stay at home next time, along with McNinch.

THE results

we have produced for others, we can produce for you.

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into Speaker Cannon's chamber than into the White House." Is this the reason that the red-headed Kansan is so vicious in his opposition to the old reprobate from Illinois? What did he want to get into the Speaker's chamber for, if the Speaker is the utterly despicable creature Murdock now says he is? Besides, wicked as he is, unquestionably, Mr. Cannon should be accorded the privilege of choosing his own company. Suppose he did not think Murdock fit for him to associate with, why should the country in that hot weather be plunged into all sorts of political excitement because Cannon would not receive Murdock?

GOOD WORK.

The Virginia Horticultural Society is a live organization. It has done a great deal and it will do a great deal more for those who depend upon horticulture for their livelihood. It is nothing if not practical. Five hundred members are enrolled in it, and no organization in the State can boast of more representative citizens of the best type.

The particular work now being carried on by the Society is demonstration of fruit-packing. More than a dozen places will be visited by representatives of the Society this summer, and those engaged in the fruit industry will have brought right to them a practical lesson in packing their fruits so as to make them more marketable. Proper packing is most important to the fruit-grower. The success achieved by the Western growers and the high prices at which their fruit is sold is largely due to the improved manner of packing adopted. G. B. Brackett, pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has written to Secretary Walter Whately, of the Society, saying, "If fruit packing is thoroughly done it is worth a good many thousands of dollars to your State."

This simply means that the Horticultural Society is teaching the fruit-grower how to make more money. It is putting him in touch with up-to-date methods, with improved methods that will give him a boost in his business. The small sum invested by the State in aiding the work of this organization is well invested.

RATHER BE A DOORKEEPER.

A dispatch to the New York Sun from Lincoln, Nebraska, says that Mr. Bryan regards his loss of leadership as merely temporary and likes it least because it affords his enemies the opportunity of taunting him with his failure. The only comment he made on the situation, however, was this very clever quotation from the Holy Scriptures: "I would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness." That was very well put and it will instantly command sympathy for Mr. Bryan with a large body of our best people. Retire from politics! Not as long as the Great Commoner retains his aptness for Scriptural quotations.

GOING TO HARVARD.

E. Smyth Jones, a negro youth, beat his way from Alabama to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to enter Harvard College, and he was arrested and lodged in the police station as soon as he got there. He might have expected it. Some man, however, in Cambridge—doubtless a Southern man or a man of Southern extraction—heard about his plight and had him released and secured him a job as assistant janitor.

Colored persons from the South, wishing to enter Harvard College, should make inquiry as to the treatment they are likely to receive at this great institution before rushing into the hands of the Cambridge police.

George Marcellus Bailey, of the Houston Post, if that be his name, has missed one very important instrument in making up his orchestra to sound the praises of Texas. He ought by all means to put in a sackbut, and a sackbut of forty parson power. Cone Johnson would probably be able to blow it or beat it or strum it, or whatever it is that should be done with it. Better men than Cone have played the sackbut.

The Valley Virginian and the South-side Sentinel think former Governor Montague the man for the Senatorial vacancy. Says the Valley Virginian: "Quite an interesting little mystery is being made in Richmond over the members with matter of appointing a United States Senator from Virginia. For the past several days some of the Richmond papers have been asserting in one column that Ex-Governor Swanwick will certainly get the plum, and in another column that Congressman Flood has pre-empted exactly the right spot under the tree, and when the Governor shakes the fruit will fall into the Congressman's basket. We take it that the Governor is not saving wood this hot weather, but he is certainly saying nothing."

"Meanwhile, without meaning to disparage the claims of either of these gentlemen named, the Valley Virginian fully endorses the article printed in another column, from the South-side Sentinel, urging the Governor to appoint Ex-Governor A. J. Montague to the position. Why not? He is a Democrat and all that the Sentinel claims for him. His appointment by the present administration would reconcile more differences, heal more wounds and cement together the Democracy of Virginia in ties more strong than any other political move that could be conceived. Are the powers that be big enough and broad enough to do a deed like this?"

The list of nominees is growing rapidly. Wonder who the next one will be?

A man in Humboldt, Tennessee, has succeeded in growing a combination pepper and tomato plant, which he calls "the peppertomat." The next thing we know, somebody will be growing a combination rye and mint plant.

The muskrat story of the Columbia State is very good; but it is wholly unprofessional.

Why is it that Dante in Virginia is pronounced Dant and not Dante?

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Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

H. E. S. We do not answer questions about the value of coins.
 Hughes's College. What college did Governor Hughes of New York go to?
 Statute Mile. What is the statute mile?
 Wireless Telegraphy. When was wireless telegraphy discovered?
 Mormon Membership. How many Mormons are there?
 Oldest V. M. I. Alumnaus. Who is the oldest of V. M. I. graduates?
 Cleveland's Attorney-General. Who was Attorney-General in Cleveland's Cabinet?
 Virginia Interest Rate. What is the legal rate for interest in this State?

PRINCE OF MONACO MAY GIVE UP THRONE

BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENOY.
 MONACO is still furnishing a considerable amount of discussion for the writers of newspapers, in which there were eulogistic comments on his acting, and also a collection of posters bearing his name. It was in those days that he married Mile. Gibert, his daughter of the Paris character of pork butcher of that name, who is the grandmother of the present Prince of Monaco. He left many volumes of diaries dealing with his experiences in Paris as an actor. It is a pity that they should have remained in the archives of the reigning house of Monaco, instead of being published, as they would undoubtedly prove both amusing and interesting.

Although the cable dispatches from St. Petersburg announced that a portion of the beautiful palace of Peterhof, on the Gulf of Finland, had been destroyed by fire, it now seems that the palace itself remained unharmed, and that the conflagration was restricted to the imperial theatre. The latter only dated from 1845, and had been considerably enlarged by Alexander III, in connection with the festivities on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, Grand Duchess Xenia, whose galleries were added and a facade of light, open trellis work was constructed. Although its appointments were of the most sumptuous and luxurious character, it was almost entirely constructed of wood, and was available for performances only in the summer time, since it possessed no heating installation. The fire seems to have been caused, like so many conflagrations nowadays, by defective insulation of electric wires.

Fortunately, it was possible to restrict the flames to the theatre, which has been completely destroyed, and the main palace, or rather series of magnificent palaces, filled from cellar to garret with priceless treasures, remains completely unharmed. The so-called English Palace at Peterhof, the best known of the royal residences, was a Wedgwood dinner service, decorated with views of English country houses, made for Catherine the Great, which all trace was lost after her death until last year, when by mere chance it was found in an unused garret of the Winter Palace, where it had lain for considerably over a hundred years unnoticed.

Some notion of the antiquity of the municipal institutions of the British metropolis may be gathered from the fact that the official seal of the Lord Mayor of London is showing such signs of wear and tear that it has become necessary to replace it by a new one. It has been in use for considerably over 500 years, dating from 1381, in the fourth year of the reign of Richard II, during the mayoralty of Sir William Walsingham. And when it is borne in mind that no official document of Mayor's signature preserves the city of London without the imprint of the mayoral seal, it is a subject for surprise and amazement that it should have lasted so long.

Inasmuch as my statements as to the fact of Prince Florestan I. of Monaco having been for a time an actor have been questioned, I would refer the writers of the two letters which I have received about the subject to the "Souvenirs d'un Medecin de Paris," just published in France. The physician in the Napoleonic era was a conspicuous figure in French life, and very eminent in his profession. His "Souvenirs" he relates a conversation which took place in 1858 with Prince Florestan, before the latter's death. Just at the time when the prince was never been so happy as he was when living the life of a simple citizen there as an actor at the beginning of the nineteenth century. In the Ambigu, at the Theatre du Marais, and at the Theatre de la Cite, and informed him that he had always

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